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[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended March 30, 1901—Port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.				
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.						
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Mar. 25	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage for Porto Rico)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 25	Steamship Purisima Concepcion (baggage arrived from Havana)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 29	Steamship Santiago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	4
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	9

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended March 30, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 30, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 25	British schooner Emerald.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	16
Mar. 27	British steamship Comino	Corunna, Spain	6
Mar. 28	Provisional flag steamship Julia	San Juan, P. R.....	7
	Total.....	.....	29

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at Daiquiri during the week ended March 30, 1901.

DAIQUIRI, CUBA, March 30, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901: March 30, American steamship *Porto Rico*, from Ponce, P. R., with 394 immigrants.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JUAN J. DE JONGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

ENGLAND.

Report from London—Plague in Cape Town and Mauritius.

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: The health of England and the British Isles remains satisfactory. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of smallpox in Glasgow, and on the 9th instant there were remaining in hospital there 234 cases.

There was no death from smallpox reported from any of the English towns for the week ended March 30.

In London, for the week ended March 30, there were no cases of smallpox under treatment, but there were 2 cases of typhus fever. The deaths from influenza for the same period number 26 as against 31, 30, and 30 in the preceding three weeks.

The report of plague in Cape Colony is not encouraging. For the week ended March 30, there were reported 60 cases and 22 deaths. Up to April 1, there had been a total of 304 cases and 100 deaths. A considerable number of cases occur among the Europeans and 22 of the deaths occurred among them. The finding of an occasional native body, dead from plague, shows that cases are still being concealed by the natives, in spite of the very vigorous action of the authorities. Cape Town is being avoided as a port of entry and departure for army transports as far as practicable, thus lessening the danger to this country from returning troops and transports.

In Mauritius for the week ended March 28, 2 cases of plague are reported, both fatal.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

FRANCE.

Plague in Smyrna during 1900 as reported by a French naval officer.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herein a review of an article published in the Archives de Médecine Navale by Dr. Torel, of the French navy, on the plague that occurred in Smyrna during the year 1900.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

Outline of the plague at Smyrna in 1900, by Dr. Torel, physician of the first class French navy.

Plague occurred in Smyrna during the months of May, June, and July 1900, making this the second Mediterranean port to be attacked. Alexandria was the first.

Dr. Amado, sanitary inspector, announced the first case on May 7, the patient being a peddler of brooms, who lived in a "han" in the Jewish quarter. His room was practically underground, was damp, and received little air or light. He was treated for la grippe, but on the third day the fever and all general symptoms had increased; the spleen was large and tender; a hard, well-defined bubo, the size of an egg, was found in the right inguinal region. Consequently the house was shut up, the superior sanitary council was informed, and Professor Nicolle, of the Bacteriological Institute of Constantinople, came to make an examination. Direct examination was negative, but many cultures of the plague bacillus were obtained on agar-agar plates, thus establishing the diagnosis, although the inspector-general continued to deny that the case was plague. On May 17 a quarantine of two days was imposed on vessels from Smyrna.

On the 27th the second case, again an Israelite, whose habitation was only 300 meters from the house of the other case.

The third case occurred on June 7 in the person of a young Turk.

The fourth case was found on June 15 in a cabin entirely isolated from the other cases, but he had already been ill twelve days. All four of these patients recovered.

Two days later 3 cases occurred during the same day, in the same house, and a fourth and fifth case could be traced to the same source of infection. Between June 22 and June 24, 3 other cases were found. Of the last 8 cases, 3 died.

From June 26 to July 8, 5 cases occurred, followed by 4 deaths.